

Peary Nails the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole

PEARY GAINS NORTH POLE

From Indian Harbor Telegraphs Has Nailed Stars and Stripes to It.

MESSAGE CAME BY WIRELESS.

Sent to Cape Ray. Thence to Port Auxbasques, Then to Canso And Then to New York.

King Oscar of Sweden Officially Recognizes Dr. Cook as the Discoverer of the Pole.

New York, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch was received here today:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 6.—To Associated Press, New York: Stars and Stripes nailed to north pole. (Signed) "PEARY."

London, Sept. 6.—The Reuter Telegram company has received the following message dated Indian Harbor, Labrador, via wireless telegraph to Cape Ray, N. F.:

"Stars and Stripes nailed to north pole. (Signed) "PEARY."

New York, Sept. 6.—A telegram was received here today for Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Arctic Club of America. It read as follows:

"Herbert L. Bridgman, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pole reached. Roosevelt safe. (Signed) "PEARY."

St. John, N. F., Sept. 6.—Commander Peary has just telegraphed the governor of Newfoundland by wireless telegraph from Indian Harbor, Labrador, announcing that he has discovered the north pole and congratulating Newfoundland on its part in the discovery, saying that the captain and crew of Peary's steamer are Newfoundlanders.

The foregoing startling and laconic message, signed Peary, is the only available information up to this hour. It was received in New York at 12:30 p. m. today, through the Postal Telegraph company. It was handed in at Indian Harbor, Labrador, and sent from there by wireless telegraph to Cape Ray, N. F., and from Cape Ray to Port Auxbasques by the Newfoundland government land lines, thence to Canso, Nova Scotia, by cable to New York and from there over the lines of the Commercial Cable company.

Commodore Robert Edwin Peary, United States navy, was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, the son of Charles N. and Mary Wiley Peary. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1877 and in the following year was married to Josephine Diebitz. He entered the United States naval academy as a civil engineer in 1881 and was assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal under government orders from 1884 to 1885, and was engineer in charge of the canal surveys from 1887 to 1888. He invented the rolling lock gates for canals.

His first conspicuous work in the far north was in 1886, when he made a reconnaissance of the Greenland ice cap, east of Disco bay. 70 degrees north latitude. He was chief of the arctic expedition of Philadelphia in 1891 and 1892 to the northeast angle of Greenland. He also discovered and named Independence bay, naming it Melville land and Heilprin land. He determined the feasibility of Greenland, for which he received the Cullum medal of the American Geographical society. Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical society of London, and the Royal Scottish Geographical society of Edinburgh. He made another arctic expedition in 1893-4 and made a thorough study of the inhabitants of the north country. In 1894 he discovered the famous Ross in mountain, first heard of from Ross in 1818, and it proved to be three meteorites, one weighing 30 tons, the largest known to exist. On his third trip north he failed to reach the north end of Greenland. In 1895 he sailed on another expedition and made many discoveries of scientific interest. His last expedition has lasted about two years.

METLIVILLE CONVINCED Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Admiral Metlville, when informed of the text of the Associated Press dispatch from Lieut. Peary, said:

"If Peary has telegraphed the Associated Press that he has found the pole I believe it and say 'Bully for him!'"

WAITING FOR STATEMENT. Chicago, Sept. 6.—When Mr. Peary makes a fuller statement it will contain internal evidence on which the validity of his claim that the north pole has been found can be determined, said Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology of the University of Chicago, when informed today of the reported achievement of Commander Peary.

"After that," said Prof. Chamberlain, "will come a critical scrutiny of his observations and other data which shall be fully presented, and this will give a basis for final decision in the matter."

Washington, Sept. 6.—The King of Sweden officially has recognized Dr. Cook as the discoverer of the north pole.

Minister Egan at Copenhagen has informed the state department under yesterday's date in effect that the king through the Swedish minister at Copenhagen has congratulated the government of the United States on the occasion of Dr. Cook's discovery.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GERMANY. Berlin, Sept. 6.—Two of the leading societies of German geographers, the Berlin and Hamburg associations, have congratulated Dr. Cook. The Berlin association declared it had no right to withhold its acknowledgment from such a honorable and experienced explorer as Dr. Cook.

The association, however, in congratulating the explorer does not consider that it formally accepts his every statement of fact, but it simply gives general recognition to Dr. Cook's achievement.

NOT FAIR TO DR. COOK. Washington, Sept. 6.—"It is not fair to doubt Dr. Cook's word in the absence of any evidence whatever against him,"

This statement was made today by Capt. A. G. Winterhalter of the navy, chief of the hydrographic office here, in speaking of the doubt that had been expressed in some quarters as to whether Dr. Cook actually had reached the north pole. "Not one time in a hundred," he said, "would I doubt Dr. Cook's word. He is a man of the highest integrity and I speak from my own knowledge in such matters. Fake observations from day to day could never be continued any length of time without detection, and why not wait until access is had to Dr. Cook's records and books? These, in my opinion, will clear up every question as to his actually having reached the pole. If they do not, it will then be quite time enough to cast aspersions upon him."

HAS BEEN NO FAKING. Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, acting secretary of agriculture and president of the National Geographic society, said:

"Never in the annals of arctic exploration has there been any attempt made to manufacture observations or make a fictitious claim of achievement, and I am satisfied that there has been nothing of this kind in the case of Dr. Cook."

"From all accounts of Dr. Cook's trip, I feel satisfied of the authenticity of the whole matter. I see nothing in the narrative as told by Dr. Cook that should cause any apprehension or doubt about the actual performance of the feat. A man would have too little to gain and too much to lose in making any other than an authentic claim, because his fame would be of too short duration and his ignominy would be everlasting."

The National Geographic society, which has a membership of about 40,000, has its headquarters here in the Hubbard Memorial building. Henry Gannett, the geographer, is president, and Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, is one of its board of managers. Mr. Bell is out of the city. At the next meeting of the board, the whole question of Dr. Cook's discovery will be thrashed out.

DR. COOK AND THE ASCENDING OF MT. MCKINLEY. New York, Sept. 6.—The opinions of most of the critics who have been inclined to doubt Frederick A. Cook's claim of having discovered the north pole, were based on his assertion that he had ascended Mount McKinley, an assertion which is now fortified, if not proven, by Capt. Joseph H. Herron of the United States army, who is more intimately acquainted with the facts of the Mount McKinley expedition than any one not actually concerned.

Capt. Herron, who is now adjutant of the West Point military academy, has come actively to the defense of Dr. Cook, and declares that after a most searching investigation he was able to verify the Brooklyn explorer's claim that he climbed the great mountain.

Capt. Herron is the young army engineer, who at the head of a small expedition, explored the Alaskan mountains and discovered the most direct overland route to the Yukon gold fields through Simpson pass. This has the effect of opening the great Alaskan commerce of the world and has been rated as a remarkable achievement.

Capt. Herron, who is the discoverer of Mount McKinley in that range, was such an acknowledged authority that his advice was sought by Dr. Cook when preparing for the McKinley expedition. Dr. Cook and Capt. Herron went over the maps together and discussed every question connected with the attempt.

HE SPOKE THE TRUTH. After his return when his word was in question, Dr. Cook had the strength and courage to stand up for himself and furnish data that convinced the people that he spoke the truth when he said he had reached the summit.

Brooklyn is preparing a demonstration on the return of its distinguished son from his conquest of the north and as Dr. Cook has shipped most of his data containing his observations to this country it is probable that he was to honor Brooklyn by submitting to the world from there, his observations. As it is not yet known just when the explorer will return the arrangements for his reception are not definite, but in a general way it is proposed to make his return a triumph.

DATE OF POLAR JOURNEY. The data and instruments with which the observations were made before and after reaching the north pole are now on the way to this city in the custody of Harry Whitney, the Brooklyn friend of Dr. Cook to whom they were given when the explorer returned to Greenland. From this fact, it is apparent that Dr. Cook proposes to submit his proofs to a scientific jury of Americans familiar with polar explorations.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT HARRIMAN

Reported He Suffered Relapse Last Night and For Time Condition was Serious.

INQUIRIES WITHOUT RESULT.

Those Making Them Referred to U. S. Offices in New York, Which Were Closed.

New York, Sept. 6.—An afternoon paper gives currency to the statement today that E. H. Harriman suffered a relapse late last night and for a time his condition was very serious.

Inquiry was made at Mr. Harriman's home in Arden as to the truth of the report without result, the inquiries being referred to the Union Pacific offices in this city. These offices were closed today.

Justice J. F. Tamm, who is in close touch with Mr. Harriman's affairs, was not in the city, and at his home information was refused as to whether he had gone to Arden to see Mr. Harriman.

On Monday last night newspapers from Arden were withdrawn after the issuance of Mr. Harriman's statement to the newspapers in which he said, "If there was or should be anything serious I will let the press know, and as I have never deceived them, I ask that the press now withdraw its representatives and rely upon me."

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In Copenhagen Dr. Cook was requested to submit his data as a number of scientists had declared an accurate astronomer and geographer would require but a few hours' time to determine if he really reached the north pole.

In reply to this request, Dr. Cook revealed the fact that he had shipped all his data and the instruments to New York, and that the proofs of his claim would be submitted to the world from here as soon as he arrived. According to Prof. Ellis Stromgren, professor of the Copenhagen university, and one of the leading Danish geographical authorities who accepts Dr. Cook's claims implicitly, it would be impossible for anyone to concoct a series of false astronomical observations extending over any considerable period.

POPE MUCH INTERESTED. Rome, Sept. 6.—The pope is keenly interested in the story of Dr. Cook's achievement. He expressed the opinion today that one must believe in the truthfulness of a man whose character had been tried by such perils and who had faced death alone.

HENRY GANNETT'S COMMENT. Washington, Sept. 6.—"That dispatch from Peary means that he has finally achieved what he has long been after," said Henry Gannett, an old friend of Peary, and vice president of the National Geographic society. "I am awfully glad that he has reached the north pole, whether he was the first to reach there or not. He certainly worked hard enough to get there. Such a dispatch from Peary would signify only his own achievement; even if Cook was there first, whatever he left there would have floated miles away. I always thought that Peary had the best chance of all the men who have gone out in the effort to reach the north pole. He was fitted by long experience and by his well known high qualities."

Peary is personally popular with the scientists in Washington, and a movement will be launched at once to give him a rousing reception when he gets back to this country. Prof. Willis L. Moore, the president of the National Geographic society, and Prof. Gannett will confer tomorrow regarding what action should be taken by the society.

HOW COOK FELT WHEN HE REACHED NORTH POLE. Paris, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Copenhagen gives Dr. Cook's version of further incidents of his expedition to the pole, when there remained only two faithful Eskimos as an escort. As he plunged over the vast extent of polar seas. On approaching the pole he said the icy plain took an animated expression as if rotating on an invisible pivot.

"A great fissure then opened up behind," he added, "and it seemed as if we were isolated from the world. My two Eskimos threw themselves at my feet and, bursting into tears, refused to continue either one way or another, so paralyzed with fear were they. Nevertheless, I calmed them and we resumed our journey."

"You ask my impression on reaching the pole. Let me confess I was disappointed. Man is a child dreaming of prodigies. I had reached the pole and, at a moment when I should have been thrilled with pride and joy, I was filled with a sudden fear of the dangers and sufferings of the return."

CANNON ON TARIFF. Speaker Says Its Passage Best Thing Done by Congress in Fifty Years.

New York, Sept. 6.—Speaker Cannon arrived here tonight, "purely on private business, my son," he said, and will return to Danville, Ill., tomorrow to mend his fences.

"You see," said Mr. Cannon confidentially, "I have been in Congress so long that it behooves me between sessions to look after my fences a bit, so that I may not starve. I am a poor man, although somebody has said somewhere or other that I'm a millionaire. All bosh, you know."

"What do you think of the tariff revision by the last Congress?" Mr. Cannon was asked.

"I think it's ancient history," he said, "but it is the best thing done by Congress in 50 years. When you consider that a public measure like that requires a majority of 252 in the house and 92 in the senate, you can bet the majority cannot be greatly in the wrong."

"That tariff bill was the proper thing even if it did have its faults. I have gone through many tariff revisions in Congress since 1883 and this latest enactment fits present day conditions better than did any of its predecessors."

TELESCOPE FOR AIMING GUNS AROUND CORNERS. Boston, Sept. 6.—Dana Dudley of Wakefield, to whom is ascribed the invention of the dynamite gun and torpedo tube now in use, and a disappearing gun, claims to have devised a telescope by means of which it is possible to aim guns and rifles around corners, over the tops of skyscrapers and mountain ranges and down into the depths of the ocean.

The inventor says the United States government has already adopted the device for army and navy use.

COULDN'T FIND MAN WANTED, LYCHED BROTHER. Clarke, Miss., Sept. 6.—Unable to get their hands upon Nathan McDaniel, a negro who is alleged to have shot and killed Policeman Walter Marshall, a mob of hundreds of citizens caught McDaniel's brother, Hiram McDaniel, at midnight, and lynched him.

A NEW METEOR DISCOVERED. Boston, Sept. 6.—A new meteor has been discovered through the efforts of Harvard's astronomers and the spectrum of it is five times larger than any other ever seen.

Mrs. Nephodina Haton Fleming, head of the photographic department of Harvard observatory, discovered the meteor.

MR. M'CORNICK BACK FROM FOREIGN TRIP. W. S. M'Cornick, head of the banking house which bears his name, returned this morning from a two months' visit to Europe, and spent Labor day at his desk going over the business which had accumulated during his absence. He has taken on new color and avoirdupois, and looks generally benefited by his trip.

JOKER'S JOKE COST HIM HIS LIFE

Man in Swimming Called For Help Frequently and When it Came, Laughed at Rescuers.

HE CALLED ONCE TOO OFTEN.

"I Mean It This Time, I'm Sinking," But No One Came and He Sank And Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 6.—A. T. Peterson, aged 39 years, was drowned in Lake Washington near Fortuna park yesterday while the people on shore refused to go to his aid, thinking that his calls for help were meant only to frighten them. Peterson had been in the water for some time and had frequently begged people to his aid by calling for help, only to tell them when they reached him that it was a joke.

But, like the boy in the fable who called "wolf" too often, Peterson carried his joke too far. A policeman warned him to stop his fooling or get out of the water. Instead of obeying Peterson swam out into deep water and began calling for aid. No one paid attention to him.

"I mean it this time, I'm sinking," shouted the man in the water, and with these words he sank beneath the surface and did not rise again. The body was recovered.

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In answer to a "News" representative who asked him if he thought he would ever see 25 cent copper again, Mr. M'Cornick returned a decisive "No." "While prices may advance," he said, "present indications favor their remaining about as they are; in fact, while there has been a great increase in the demand for copper metal all the world over, there has been more than a proportionate increase in the supply, which might mean lower prices."

Mr. M'Cornick expressed himself well pleased with general business conditions both here and in the east. He and Mrs. M'Cornick spent most of their time at Carlsbad, Germany, where both had drunk the waters before; both returned greatly benefited therefrom. Mrs. M'Cornick remained in New York visiting her sons. Mr. M'Cornick made the trip from Carlsbad to Paris, a distance of 700 miles, by automobile, in company with "Billy" Hervorst whose home is now in Paris. They were three days en route and had a delightful trip.

On being asked for an expression on the coming city campaign, Mr. M'Cornick said he had given the matter little thought as yet, but he needed no thought to say that unless the various parties opposed to the "Americans" coalesced, there was little show for any of them. He believed common ground could be found on which all could get together, and he thought the Citizens' league, and Democrats alike ought to have too much sense to think they could "go it alone."

Asked in regard to the new bank building, Mr. M'Cornick says it will be established in the Newhouse building. Mr. M'Cornick said he had no information whatever in regard to it.

CROWDS VIEW LABOR'S HOSTS

Organized Toilers March in Imposing Array to Strains of Martial Music.

GREATEST PARADE TO DATE.

Traffic Stopped on Main Street To Accommodate the Bataillons of Union Men.

Brotherhood of Plasterers Awarded The Prize For Marching and Best Appearing Uniforms.

Brotherhood of Plasterers awarded prize for marching and uniforms.

Bridge and Structural Ironworkers given prize for the best float representing craft.

Judges—Mayor John S. Bransford, Chief of Police Samuel A. Barlow and A. J. Davis. Reviewing stand, balcony Kenyon hotel.

In eight solid divisions, two miles in length, the hosts of organized labor marched today in their annual Labor day parade. The imposing army of broad-shouldered, sinewy and muscular men was met by an enthusiastic crowd which lined the route on both sides of the street and swarmed into the middle of the paving. Others found seats on the roofs of buildings and office windows were filled with people.

From every standpoint, it was declared by the judges, to be the greatest Labor day parade in the history of Utah. In the ranks were 6,000 men and they represented every craft. Fully 10,000 people witnessed the event and cheered the labor organizations as they passed up Main street from Fourth South street to South Temple street, and then counter-marched to the Salt Palace at Ninth South street, where the parade was disbanded.

The parade was a little late in starting, but anticipation was whetted to the proper point. When a platoon of police swung into Main street at Fourth South street, the bands began playing and the organizations fell into order of march, led by Grand Marshal R. E. Currie. Main street was free from traffic, arrangements having been made with the Utah Light & Power company to stop the car service on the street during the parade. Only once was the line broken and that was when a United States mail wagon was making a run for the railroad depot. The men cheered the driver as he dashed up the street, waving their hats and canes.

PRIZE WINNERS. In the parade were many picturesque and unique floats and organizations. With 250 men in line the Brotherhood of Plasterers marched like regular soldiers in two long columns. A beautiful plaster float led the organization and was of arch design. The wheels of the wagon were cast in plaster and decorated with national colors and flowers. The members of the union were dressed in tan-colored shirts, black four-in-hand ties, white bib overalls and white yachting caps with black visors. Each man carried a cane and a flag. This organization was given the prize for the best uniform and order of march.

BRIDGE WORKERS' FLOAT. When the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers appeared, the organization was led by a float. It represented a steel bridge and a gang of ironworkers were riveting the I beams together. On the rear of the float was a small furnace and they were turning out red-hot rivets. They were tossed to the men on top of the bridge and were caught

SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION COMING

Plans an Extensive Tour Through West, Reaching Salt Lake City, November 3, 1909.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 6.—The irrigation investigation committee of the United States senate which today is holding a session here, has planned an extensive tour of irrigation projects over the western states to begin Nov. 1. When the present session is adjourned the members will go to their homes to remain until Oct. 21, when they will meet in Denver.

On Nov. 1, the Gunnison project at Montrose, Colo., will be inspected and on the following day the committee will go to Grand Junction, Colo. Following this the itinerary of the committee will be as follows:

Salt Lake and Utah projects, Nov. 3; Nevada, 4-5; California and Sacramento valley projects, 7-8; Klamath, Or., Nov. 9; San Francisco, Nov. 10; Los Angeles, Nov. 11; Imperial Valley, southern California, Nov. 12; Yuma, Nov. 13; Roosevelt Dam project, southern Arizona, Nov. 15; Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 17; El Paso, Nov. 19.

The committee will return to Chicago on Nov. 20.

CORNER STONE IS LAID. Impressive Services at Beginning of Work on Tenth Ward Chapel.

Several hundred people were present yesterday afternoon at the foundation of the new Tenth ward meetinghouse, near the corner of Fourth South and Eighth East streets, to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new building which, when completed, will cost about \$20,000.

The ceremony opened with the singing of "How Firm a Foundation," by the choir and congregation. The opening prayer was offered by Elder C. W. Symons, a member of the high council of Liberty stake, after which Albert E. Braby sang, "My Mountain Home."

After a few remarks by Bishop Joseph Christensen, the corner stone was lifted to place, after which Albert E. Braby sang, "My Mountain Home."

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